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BMG MUSIC; SONY BMG MUSIC  
ENTERTAINMENT; WARNER BROS.  
RECORDS INC.; INTERSCOPE RECORDS;  
ELEKTRA ENTERTAINMENT GROUP INC.;  
MOTOWN RECORD COMPANY, L.P.;  
LAFACE RECORDS LLC; FONOVisA, INC.;  
and UMG RECORDINGS, INC.

E-filing

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

RMW  
RS

BMG MUSIC, a New York general partnership;  
SONY BMG MUSIC ENTERTAINMENT, a  
Delaware general partnership; WARNER BROS.  
RECORDS INC., a Delaware corporation;  
INTERSCOPE RECORDS, a California general  
partnership; ELEKTRA ENTERTAINMENT  
GROUP INC., a Delaware corporation;  
MOTOWN RECORD COMPANY, L.P., a  
California limited partnership; LAFACE  
RECORDS LLC, a Delaware limited liability  
company; FONOVisA, INC., a California  
corporation; and UMG RECORDINGS, INC., a  
Delaware corporation,

Plaintiffs,

v.

JOHN DOE,

Defendant.

MEMORANDUM OF LAW IN SUPPORT  
OF EX PARTE APPLICATION FOR LEAVE  
TO TAKE IMMEDIATE DISCOVERY

1 **I. INTRODUCTION**

2 Plaintiffs, record companies who own the copyrights in the most popular sound recordings in  
3 the United States, seek leave of the Court to serve limited, immediate discovery on a third party  
4 Internet Service Provider ("ISP") to determine the true identity of Defendant John Doe, who is  
5 being sued for direct copyright infringement. Without such discovery, Plaintiffs cannot identify  
6 Defendant, and thus cannot pursue their lawsuit to protect their copyrighted works from repetitive,  
7 rampant infringement.<sup>1</sup>

8 As alleged in the complaint, Defendant, without authorization, used an online media  
9 distribution system (e.g., a peer-to-peer or "P2P" system) to download Plaintiffs' copyrighted works  
10 and/or distribute copyrighted works to the public. See Declaration of Carlos Linares ("Linares  
11 Decl."), ¶ 18 (filed simultaneously herewith). Although Plaintiffs do not know the true name of  
12 Defendant,<sup>2</sup> Plaintiffs have identified Defendant by a unique Internet Protocol ("IP") address  
13 assigned to Defendant on the date and at the time of Defendant's infringing activity. Id.  
14 Additionally, Plaintiffs have gathered evidence of the infringing activities. Id. ¶¶ 14-15, 19.  
15 Plaintiffs have downloaded a sample of several of the sound recordings Defendant illegally  
16 distributed and have evidence of every file (numbering in the hundreds) that Defendant illegally  
17 distributed to the public. Id.

18 Plaintiffs have identified the ISP that provided Internet access to Defendant by using a  
19 publicly available database to trace the IP address for Defendant. Id. ¶¶ 12, 18. Here, the ISP is  
20 University of California, Berkeley ("U. Cal. Berkeley"). Id. When given a Defendant's IP address  
21 and the date and time of infringement, an ISP quickly and easily can identify the name and address  
22 of a Defendant (i.e., the ISP's subscriber) because that information is contained in the ISP's  
23  
24

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25 <sup>1</sup> Because Plaintiffs do not currently know the identity of the Defendant, Plaintiffs cannot  
26 ascertain the Defendant's position on this *Ex Parte* Application.

27 <sup>2</sup> When using a P2P system (e.g., Ares, eDonkey, Gnutella, BitTorrent, or DirectConnect), a  
28 Defendant typically uses monikers, or user names, and not his true name. Linares Decl., ¶ 10.  
Plaintiffs have no ability to determine a Defendant's true name other than by seeking the information  
from the ISP. Id. ¶¶ 10, 16.

1 subscriber activity log files. Id. ¶ 16.<sup>3</sup> Plaintiffs' experience is that ISPs typically keep log files of  
 2 subscriber activities for only limited periods of time – which can range from as short as a few days,  
 3 to a few months – before erasing the data. Id. ¶ 24. Plaintiffs alert the ISP to the existence of the  
 4 copyright claims shortly after identifying the infringing activity and ask the ISP to maintain the log  
 5 files.

6 Plaintiffs now seek leave of the Court to serve limited, immediate discovery on U. Cal.  
 7 Berkeley to identify the Defendant. Plaintiffs intend to serve a Rule 45 subpoena on U. Cal.  
 8 Berkeley seeking documents, including electronically-stored information, sufficient to identify the  
 9 Defendant's true name, current (and permanent) addresses and telephone numbers, e-mail addresses,  
 10 and Media Access Control ("MAC") addresses. If U. Cal. Berkeley cannot link the IP address listed  
 11 in the subpoena to a specific individual, Plaintiffs seek all documents and electronically-stored  
 12 information relating to the assignment of that IP address at the date and time the IP address was used  
 13 to infringe Plaintiffs' copyrighted sound recordings. Once Plaintiffs learn the Defendant's  
 14 identifying information, Plaintiffs will attempt to contact Defendant and attempt to resolve the  
 15 dispute. If the dispute is not resolved and it is determined that it would be more appropriate to  
 16 litigate the copyright infringement claims in another jurisdiction, Plaintiffs will dismiss the present  
 17 lawsuit against Defendant and re-file in the appropriate jurisdiction. Without the ability to obtain the  
 18 Defendant's identifying information, however, Plaintiffs may never be able to pursue their lawsuit to  
 19 protect their copyrighted works from repeated infringement. Id. ¶ 24. Moreover, the infringement  
 20 may be ongoing such that immediate relief is necessary. Thus, the need for the limited, immediate  
 21 discovery sought in this *Ex Parte* Application is critical.

## 22 **II. BACKGROUND**

23 The Internet and P2P networks have spawned an illegal trade in copyrighted works. See  
 24 MGM Studios Inc. v. Grokster, Ltd., 545 U.S. 913, 923 (U.S. 2005). By downloading P2P software,

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26 <sup>3</sup> ISPs own or are assigned certain blocks or ranges of IP addresses. A subscriber gains  
 27 access to the Internet through an ISP after setting up an account with the ISP. An ISP then assigns a  
 28 particular IP address in its block or range to the subscriber when that subscriber goes "online." After  
 reviewing the subscriber activity logs (which contain the assigned IP addresses), an ISP can identify  
 its subscribers by name. Linares Decl., ¶ 16.

1 and logging onto a P2P network, an individual can upload (distribute) or download (copy), without  
2 authorization, countless copyrighted music and video files to or from any other P2P network user  
3 worldwide. See id. at 920 (detailing the process used by infringers to download copyrighted works);  
4 A&M Records, Inc. v. Napster, Inc., 239 F.3d 1004, 1014 (9th Cir. 2001) (stating that infringers use  
5 P2P networks to copy and distribute copyrighted works); Universal City Studios, Inc. v. Reimerdes,  
6 111 F. Supp. 2d 294, 331 (S.D.N.Y.), aff'd sub nom., Universal City Studios, Inc. v. Corley, 273  
7 F.3d 429 (2d Cir. 2001) (describing a viral system, in which the number of infringing copies made  
8 available multiplies rapidly as each user copying a file also becomes a distributor of that file). Until  
9 enjoined, Napster was the most notorious online media distribution system. Grokster, 545 U.S. at  
10 924. Notwithstanding the Napster Court's decision, similar online media distribution systems  
11 emerged that have attempted to capitalize on the growing illegal market that Napster fostered. These  
12 include Ares, KaZaA, eDonkey, BitTorrent, DirectConnect, and Gnutella, among others. Linares  
13 Decl., ¶ 6. Despite the continued availability of such systems, there is no dispute that the uploading  
14 and downloading of copyrighted works without authorization is copyright infringement. Napster,  
15 239 F.3d at 1014-15; In re Aimster Copyright Litig., 334 F.3d 643 (7th Cir. 2003), cert. denied, 124  
16 S. Ct. 1069 (2004). Nonetheless, at any given moment, millions of people illegally use online media  
17 distribution systems to upload or download copyrighted material. Linares Decl., ¶ 6. More than 2.6  
18 billion infringing music files are downloaded monthly. L. Grossman, *It's All Free*, Time, May 5,  
19 2003, at 60-69.

20 The propagation of illegal digital copies over the Internet significantly harms copyright  
21 owners, and has had a particularly devastating impact on the music industry. Linares Decl., ¶ 9. The  
22 RIAA member companies lose significant revenues on an annual basis due to the millions of  
23 unauthorized downloads and uploads of well-known recordings that are distributed on P2P networks.  
24 Id. ¶ 9. Evidence shows that the main reason for the precipitous drop in revenues is that individuals  
25 are downloading music illegally for free, rather than buying it. See In re Aimster Copyright Litig.,  
26 334 F.3d at 645.

### III. ARGUMENT

Courts, including this circuit, routinely allow discovery to identify “Doe” defendants. See Wakefield v. Thompson, 177 F.3d 1160, 1163 (9th Cir. 1999) (error to dismiss unnamed defendants given possibility that identity could be ascertained through discovery); Valentin v. Dinkins, 121 F.3d 72, 75-76 (2d Cir. 1997) (vacating dismissal; *pro se* plaintiff should have been permitted to conduct discovery to reveal identity of the defendant); Dean v. Barber, 951 F.2d 1210, 1215 (11th Cir. 1992) (error to deny the plaintiff’s motion to join John Doe defendant where identity of John Doe could have been determined through discovery); Munz v. Parr, 758 F.2d 1254, 1257 (8th Cir. 1985) (error to dismiss claim merely because the defendant was unnamed; “Rather than dismissing the claim, the court should have ordered disclosure of the Officer Doe’s identity”); Maclin v. Paulson, 627 F.2d 83, 87 (7th Cir. 1980) (where “party is ignorant of defendants’ true identity . . . plaintiff should have been permitted to obtain their identity through limited discovery”).

Indeed, in similar copyright infringement cases brought by Plaintiffs, and/or other record companies, against Doe defendants for infringing copyrights over P2P networks, many courts, including this Court, have granted Plaintiffs’ motions for leave to take expedited discovery. See, e.g., Order, Maverick Recording Co. v. Does 1-4, Case No. C-04-1135 MMC (N.D. Cal. April 28, 2004); Order, Arista Records LLC v. Does 1-16, No. 07-1641 LKK EFB (E.D.Cal. Aug. 23, 2007); Order, Sony BMG Music Ent’t v. Does 1-16, No. 07-cv-00581-BTM-AJB (S.D. Cal. Apr. 19, 2007); Order, UMG Recordings, Inc. v. Does 1-2, No. CV04-0960 (RSL) (W.D. Wash. May 14, 2004); Order, Loud Records, LLC v. Does 1-5, No. CV-04-0134-RHW (E.D. Wash. May 10, 2004); Order, London-Sire Records, Inc. v. Does 1-4, No. CV 04-1962 ABC (AJWx) (C.D. Cal. Apr. 2, 2004); Order, Interscope Records. v. Does 1-4, No. CV-04-131 TUC-JM (D. Ariz. Mar. 25, 2004) (true and correct copies of these Orders are attached hereto as Exhibit A). This Court should not depart from its well-reasoned decisions, or the well-reasoned decisions of other courts that have addressed this issue directly.

Courts allow parties to conduct expedited discovery in advance of a Rule 26(f) conference where the party establishes “good cause” for such discovery. See UMG Recordings, Inc., 2006 U.S. DIST. LEXIS 32821 (N.D. Cal. Mar. 6, 2000); Entertainment Tech. Corp. v. Walt Disney

1 Imagineering, No. Civ. A. 03-3546, 2003 WL 22519440, at \*4 (E.D. Pa. Oct. 2, 2003) (applying a  
 2 reasonableness standard); Semitool, Inc. v. Tokyo Electron Am., Inc., 208 F.R.D. 273, 275-76 (N.D.  
 3 Cal. 2002); Yokohama Tire Corp. v. Dealers Tire Supply, Inc., 202 F.R.D. 612, 613-14 (D. Ariz.  
 4 2001) (applying a good cause standard); Energetics Sys. Corp. v. Advanced Cerametrics, No. 95-  
 5 7956, 1996 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 2830, \*5-6 (E.D. Pa. March 8, 1996) (good cause standard satisfied  
 6 where the moving party had asserted claims of infringement). Plaintiffs easily have met this  
 7 standard.

8 First, good cause exists where, as here, the complaint alleges claims of infringement. See  
 9 Interscope Records v. Does 1-14, No. 5:07-4107-RDR, 2007 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 73627, \*3 (D. Kan.  
 10 Oct. 1, 2007) (citations omitted) (“Good cause can exist in cases involving claims of infringement  
 11 and unfair competition); Energetics Sys. Corp., 1996 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 2830 at \*5-6 (good cause  
 12 standard satisfied where the moving party had asserted claims of infringement); see also Semitool,  
 13 208 F.R.D. at 276; Benham Jewelry Corp. v. Aron Basha Corp., No. 97 CIV 3841, 1997 WL  
 14 639037, at \*20 (S.D.N.Y. Oct. 14, 1997). This is not surprising, since such claims necessarily  
 15 involve irreparable harm to the plaintiff. 4 Melville B. Nimmer & David Nimmer, Nimmer On  
 16 Copyright § 14.06[A], at 14-103 (2003); see also Taylor Corp. v. Four Seasons Greetings, LLC, 315  
 17 F.3d 1034, 1042 (8th Cir. 2003); Health Ins. Ass’n of Am. v. Novelli, 211 F. Supp. 2d 23, 28  
 18 (D.D.C. 2002) (“A copyright holder [is] presumed to suffer irreparable harm as a matter of law when  
 19 his right to the exclusive use of copyrighted material is invaded.”) (quotations and citations omitted);  
 20 ABKCO Music, Inc. v. Stellar Records, Inc., 96 F.3d 60, 66 (2d Cir. 1996).

21 Second, good cause exists here because there is very real danger the ISP will not long  
 22 preserve the information that Plaintiffs seek. As discussed above, ISPs typically retain user activity  
 23 logs containing the information sought for only a limited period of time before erasing the data.  
 24 Linares Decl., ¶ 24. If that information is erased, Plaintiffs will have *no* ability to identify the  
 25 Defendant, and thus will be unable to pursue their lawsuit to protect their copyrighted works. Id.  
 26 Where “physical evidence may be consumed or destroyed with the passage of time, thereby  
 27 disadvantaging one or more parties to the litigation,” good cause for expedited discovery exists.  
 28 Interscope Records, 2007 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 73627 at \*3 (citation omitted); see also Metal Bldg.

1 Components, L.P. v. Caperton, CIV-04-1256 MV/DJS, 2004 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 28854, \*10-11  
 2 (D.N.M. April 2, 2004) (“Good cause is frequently found . . . when physical evidence may be  
 3 consumed or destroyed with the passage of time, thereby disadvantaging one or more parties to the  
 4 litigation.”) (citation omitted); Pod-Ners, LLC v. Northern Feed & Bean, 204 F.R.D. 675, 676 (D.  
 5 Colo. 2002) (allowing the plaintiff expedited discovery to inspect “beans” in the defendant’s  
 6 possession because the beans might no longer be available for inspection if discovery proceeded in  
 7 the normal course).

8 Third, good cause exists because the narrowly tailored discovery requests do not exceed the  
 9 minimum information required to advance this lawsuit and will not prejudice the Defendant. See  
 10 Semitool, 208 F.R.D. at 276 (“Good cause may be found where the need for expedited discovery, in  
 11 consideration of the administration of justice, outweighs the prejudice to the responding party.”).  
 12 Plaintiffs seek immediate discovery to identify the Defendant; information that may be erased very  
 13 soon. Plaintiffs (who continue to be harmed by Defendant’s copyright infringement, Linares Decl., ¶  
 14 9), cannot wait until after the Rule 26(f) conference (ordinarily a prerequisite before propounding  
 15 discovery) because there are no known defendants with whom to confer (and thus, no conference is  
 16 possible). There is no prejudice to the Defendant because Plaintiffs merely seek information to  
 17 identify the Defendant and to serve him or her, and Plaintiffs agree to use the information disclosed  
 18 pursuant to their subpoenas only for the purpose of protecting their rights under the copyright laws.  
 19 See Metal Bldg. Components, L.P., 2004 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 28854 at \*12 (where “the requested  
 20 discovery is relevant and will be produced in the normal course of discovery,” the court was “unable  
 21 to discern any prejudice or hardship to Defendant” if discovery is conducted “on an expedited  
 22 basis.”).

23 Fourth, courts regularly grant expedited discovery where such discovery will “substantially  
 24 contribute to moving th[e] case forward.” Semitool, 208 F.R.D. at 277. Here, the present lawsuit  
 25 cannot proceed without the limited, immediate discovery Plaintiffs seek because there is no other  
 26 information Plaintiffs can obtain about the Defendant without discovery from the ISP. As shown by  
 27 the Declaration of Carlos Linares, Plaintiffs already have developed a substantial case on the merits  
 28 against each infringer. Plaintiffs’ complaint alleges a *prima facie* claim for direct copyright

1 infringement. Plaintiffs have alleged that they own and have registered the copyrights in the works  
 2 at issue, and that the Defendant copied or distributed those copyrighted works without Plaintiffs'  
 3 authorization. See Complaint. These allegations state a claim of copyright infringement. Nimmer  
 4 On Copyright § 31.01, at 31-3 to 31-7; Feist Publications, Inc. v. Rural Tel. Serv. Co., 499 U.S. 340,  
 5 361 (1991). In addition, Plaintiffs have copies of a sample of several of the sound recordings that  
 6 the Defendant illegally distributed to the public and have evidence of every file that the Defendant  
 7 illegally distributed to the public. See Complaint Ex. A; Linares Decl., ¶¶ 18-19. These more  
 8 complete lists show hundreds of files, many of them sound recordings (MP3 files) that are owned by,  
 9 or exclusively licensed to, Plaintiffs. See Linares Decl., ¶ 19. Plaintiffs believe that virtually all of  
 10 the sound recordings have been downloaded and/or distributed to the public without permission or  
 11 consent of the respective copyright holders. Id. Absent limited, immediate discovery, Plaintiffs will  
 12 be unable to obtain redress for any of this infringement.

13 Finally, Plaintiffs request that the Court make clear that U. Cal. Berkeley is authorized to  
 14 respond to the subpoena pursuant to the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act, 20 U.S.C.  
 15 1232g ( "FERPA"). Though FERPA generally prohibits disclosure of certain records by federally-  
 16 funded educational institutions, it *expressly* provides that information can be disclosed pursuant to  
 17 court order. *See* 20 U.S.C. § 1232g(b)(2)(B). While Plaintiffs do not believe FERPA prevents the  
 18 disclosure of the information requested in the subpoena,<sup>4</sup> universities and colleges have expressed  
 19 concern about their obligations under FERPA, and some have taken the position that a court order is  
 20 required before they will disclose subscriber information. Hence, Plaintiffs seek an appropriate  
 21 order explicitly authorizing U. Cal. Berkeley to comply with the subpoena under 20 U.S.C. §  
 22 1232g(b)(2)(B).

23 If the Court grants this *Ex Parte* Application, Plaintiffs will serve a subpoena on U. Cal.  
 24 Berkeley requesting documents that identify the true name and other information about Defendant  
 25 within 15 business days. U. Cal. Berkeley then will be able to notify its subscriber that this  
 26

27 <sup>4</sup> Plaintiffs do not concede that FERPA prevents University of California, Berkeley, from  
 28 disclosing the type of information being requested by Plaintiffs, but believe that a properly framed  
 court order will make resolution of that issue unnecessary.

1 information is being sought, and Defendant will be able to raise any objections before this Court in  
2 the form of a motion to quash prior to the return date of the subpoena. Thus, to the extent that  
3 Defendant wishes to object, he or she will be able to do so.

4 **IV. CONCLUSION**

5 For the foregoing reasons, the Court should grant the *Ex Parte* Application and enter an  
6 Order substantially in the form of the attached Proposed Order.

7  
8 Dated: November 29, 2007

HOLME ROBERTS & OWEN LLP

9  
10 By: 

MATTHEW FRANKLIN JAKSA

Attorney for Plaintiffs

11 BMG MUSIC; SONY BMG MUSIC  
12 ENTERTAINMENT; WARNER BROS.  
13 RECORDS INC.; INTERSCOPE  
14 RECORDS; ELEKTRA  
15 ENTERTAINMENT GROUP INC.;  
16 MOTOWN RECORD COMPANY, L.P.;  
17 LAFACE RECORDS LLC; FONOVISIA,  
18 INC.; and UMG RECORDINGS, INC.

# **Exhibit A**

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 RECORDS AMERICA, INC.; UMG RECORDINGS, INC.;  
 INTERSCOPE RECORDS; BMG MUSIC; SONY MUSIC  
 ENTERTAINMENT INC.; ATLANTIC RECORDING  
 CORP.; MOTOWN RECORD COMPANY, L.P.; and  
 CAPITOL RECORDS, INC.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
 NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA  
 SAN FRANCISCO DIVISION

MAVERICK RECORDING COMPANY, a  
 California joint venture; WARNER BROS.  
 RECORDS INC., a Delaware corporation;  
 ARISTA RECORDS, INC., a Delaware  
 corporation; VIRGIN RECORDS AMERICA,  
 INC., a California corporation; UMG  
 RECORDINGS, INC., a Delaware  
 corporation; INTERSCOPE RECORDS, a  
 California general partnership; BMG MUSIC,  
 a New York general partnership; SONY  
 MUSIC ENTERTAINMENT INC., a  
 Delaware corporation; ATLANTIC  
 RECORDING CORPORATION, a Delaware  
 corporation; MOTOWN RECORD  
 COMPANY, L.P., a California limited  
 partnership; and CAPITOL RECORDS, INC.,  
 a Delaware corporation,

Plaintiffs,

vs.

DOES 1 - 4,

Defendants.

CASE NO. C-04-1135 MMC

**[PROPOSED] ORDER GRANTING  
 PLAINTIFFS' MISCELLANEOUS  
 ADMINISTRATIVE REQUEST FOR  
 LEAVE TO TAKE IMMEDIATE  
 DISCOVERY**

1           Upon the Miscellaneous Administrative Request of Plaintiffs For Leave To Take  
2 Immediate Discovery, the Declaration of Jonathan Whitehead and the exhibit thereto, Plaintiffs'  
3 Request for Judicial Notice, and the Declaration of Zuzana J. Svihra, it is hereby:

4           ORDERED that Plaintiffs may serve immediate discovery on the University of  
5 California, Berkeley to obtain the identity of each Doe Defendant by serving a Rule 45 subpoena  
6 that seeks information sufficient to identify each Doe Defendant, including the name, address,  
7 telephone number, e-mail address, and Media Access Control addresses for each Defendant.

8           IT IS FURTHER ORDERED THAT any information disclosed to Plaintiffs in  
9 response to the Rule 45 subpoena may be used by Plaintiffs solely for the purpose of protecting  
10 Plaintiffs' rights under the Copyright Act.

11           Without such discovery, Plaintiffs cannot identify the Doe Defendants, and thus  
12 cannot pursue their lawsuit to protect their copyrighted works from infringement.

13  
14 Dated: April 28, 2004

James Larson U.S. Magistrate Judge  
~~United States District Judge~~

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10 BMG MUSIC; CAPITOL RECORDS, INC.; ELEKTRA  
11 ENTERTAINMENT GROUP INC.; INTERSCOPE RECORDS; LAFACE  
12 RECORDS LLC; MAVERICK RECORDING COMPANY; MOTOWN  
13 RECORD COMPANY, L.P.; PRIORITY RECORDS LLC; SONY BMG  
14 MUSIC ENTERTAINMENT; UMG RECORDINGS, INC.; VIRGIN  
15 RECORDS AMERICA, INC.; and WARNER BROS. RECORDS INC.

16 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
17 EASTERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

18 ARISTA RECORDS LLC, a Delaware limited liability  
19 company; ATLANTIC RECORDING  
20 CORPORATION, a Delaware corporation; BMG  
21 MUSIC, a New York general partnership; CAPITOL  
22 RECORDS, INC., a Delaware corporation; ELEKTRA  
23 ENTERTAINMENT GROUP INC., a Delaware  
24 corporation; INTERSCOPE RECORDS, a California  
25 general partnership; LAFACE RECORDS LLC, a  
26 Delaware limited liability company; MAVERICK  
27 RECORDING COMPANY, a California joint venture;  
28 MOTOWN RECORD COMPANY, L.P., a California  
limited partnership; PRIORITY RECORDS LLC, a  
California limited liability company; SONY BMG  
MUSIC ENTERTAINMENT, a Delaware general  
partnership; UMG RECORDINGS, INC., a Delaware  
corporation; VIRGIN RECORDS AMERICA, INC., a  
California corporation; and WARNER BROS.  
RECORDS INC., a Delaware corporation,

Plaintiffs,

v.

DOES 1-16,

Defendants.

CASE NO. 07-1641 LKK EFB

**ORDER GRANTING EX PARTE  
APPLICATION FOR LEAVE TO TAKE  
IMMEDIATE DISCOVERY**

1           Upon the Plaintiffs' *Ex Parte* Application for Leave to Take Immediate Discovery,  
2 the Declaration of Carlos Linares, and the accompanying Memorandum of Law, it is hereby  
3 ORDERED that Plaintiffs may serve immediate discovery on University of California, Davis to  
4 obtain the identity of each Doe Defendant by serving a Rule 45 subpoena that seeks documents that  
5 identify each Doe Defendant, including the name, current (and permanent) addresses and telephone  
6 numbers, e-mail addresses, and Media Access Control addresses for each Defendant.

7           Although parties must generally meet and confer prior to seeking expedited  
8 discovery, that requirement may be dispensed if good cause is shown. *See* Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(d);  
9 *Semitoool, Inc. v. Tokyo Electron Am., Inc.*, 208 F.R.D. 273, 275-76 (N.D. Cal. 2002). Here, the  
10 plaintiffs have presented evidence that the subpoena is necessary to identify the defendants, serve  
11 them with the complaint and summons, and prosecute their claims of copyright infringement. *See*  
12 *Gillespie v. Civletti*, 629 F.2d 637, 642 (9th Cir. 1980) ("where the identity of alleged defendants  
13 will not be known prior to the filing of a complaint . . . the plaintiff should be given an opportunity  
14 through discovery to identify the unknown defendants, unless it is clear that discovery would not  
15 uncover the identities, or that the complaint would be dismissed on other grounds."). Plaintiffs have  
16 further averred that records kept by internet service providers ("ISP") such as the University of  
17 California, Davis, are regularly destroyed, sometimes on a daily or weekly basis. *See* Linares  
18 Declaration, at ¶ 24. Based on the foregoing, the court finds that plaintiffs have demonstrated good  
19 cause for the expedited discovery.

20           The disclosure of this information is ordered pursuant to 20 U.S.C. § 1232g(b)(2)(B).  
21 Consistent with that provision, if and when the University of California, Davis is served with a  
22 subpoena, it shall, within five business days, give written notice to the subscribers whose identities  
23 are to be disclosed in response to the subpoena. Such written notice may be achieved by messages  
24 sent via electronic mail. If the University of California, Davis, and/or any defendant wishes to move  
25 to quash the subpoena, they shall do so before the return date of the subpoena.

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1 IT IS FURTHER ORDERED THAT any information disclosed to Plaintiffs in  
2 response to the Rule 45 subpoena may be used by Plaintiffs solely for the purpose of protecting  
3 Plaintiffs' rights under the Copyright Act.

4  
5 Dated: August 23, 2007.

  
6 EDMUND F. BRENNAN  
7 UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE  
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CLERK US DISTRICT COURT  
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

BY RM DEPUTY

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

SONY BMG MUSIC ENTERTAINMENT, a  
Delaware general partnership; UMG  
RECORDINGS, INC., a Delaware corporation;  
ARISTA RECORDS LLC, a Delaware limited  
liability company; CAPITOL RECORDS, INC., a  
Delaware corporation; WARNER BROS.  
RECORDS INC., a Delaware corporation;  
INTERSCOPE RECORDS, a California general  
partnership; PRIORITY RECORDS LLC, a  
California limited liability company; ATLANTIC  
RECORDING CORPORATION, a Delaware  
corporation; FONOVisA, INC., a California  
corporation; MAVERICK RECORDING  
COMPANY, a California joint venture; MOTOWN  
RECORD COMPANY, L.P., a California limited  
partnership; ELEKTRA ENTERTAINMENT  
GROUP INC., a Delaware corporation; BMG  
MUSIC, a New York general partnership; VIRGIN  
RECORDS AMERICA, INC., a California  
corporation; and LAFACE RECORDS LLC, a  
Delaware limited liability company,

Plaintiff,

v.

DOES 1 - 16,

Defendants.

Case 3:07-cv-00581-BTM-AJB

[PROPOSED] ORDER GRANTING  
PLAINTIFFS' *EX PARTE*  
APPLICATION FOR LEAVE TO  
TAKE IMMEDIATE DISCOVERY

1 Upon the Plaintiffs' *Ex Parte* Application for Leave to Take Immediate Discovery, the  
2 Declaration of Carlos Linares, and the accompanying Memorandum of Law, it is hereby:

3 ORDERED that Plaintiffs may serve immediate discovery on SBC Internet Services, Inc. to  
4 obtain the identity of each Doe Defendant by serving a Rule 45 subpoena that seeks documents that  
5 identify each Doe Defendant, including the name, current (and permanent) addresses and telephone  
6 numbers, e-mail addresses, and Media Access Control addresses for each Defendant. The disclosure  
7 of this information is ordered pursuant to 47 U.S.C. § 551(c)(2)(B).

8 IT IS FURTHER ORDERED THAT any information disclosed to Plaintiffs in response to the  
9 Rule 45 subpoena may be used by Plaintiffs solely for the purpose of protecting Plaintiffs' rights under  
10 the Copyright Act.

11  
12 DATED: 4-19-07

By:   
United States District Judge

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04-CV-00960-IFP

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON

UMG RECORDINGS, INC., a Delaware corporation; ATLANTIC RECORDING CORPORATION, a Delaware corporation; WARNER BROS. RECORDS INC., a Delaware corporation; SONY MUSIC ENTERTAINMENT INC., a Delaware corporation; BMG MUSIC, a New York general partnership; and VIRGIN RECORDS AMERICA, INC., a California corporation,

Plaintiffs,

v.

DOES 1 - 2,

Defendants.

No. 04-096010-2

[PROPOSED] ORDER GRANTING  
PLAINTIFFS' MOTION FOR LEAVE TO  
TAKE IMMEDIATE DISCOVERY

Upon the Motion of Plaintiffs for Leave to Take Immediate Discovery and the supporting Memorandum of Law, and the declaration of Jonathan Whitehead and the exhibit thereto, it is hereby:

ORDERED that Plaintiffs may serve immediate discovery on Microsoft Corporation to obtain the identity of each Doc Defendant by serving a Rule 45 subpoena that seeks information sufficient to identify each Doc Defendant, including the name, address, telephone number, e-mail address, and Media Access Control addresses for each Defendant.

[PROPOSED] ORDER GRANTING  
PLAINTIFFS' MOTION FOR LEAVE TO  
TAKE IMMEDIATE DISCOVERY  
Page 1

YARMUTH WILSDON CALFO PLLC  
THE IDX TOWER  
625 FOURTH AVENUE, SUITE 2500  
SEATTLE, WA 98104  
T 206 510 3800 F 206 510 3888

1 IT IS FURTHER ORDERED THAT any information disclosed to Plaintiffs in  
2 response to the Rule 45 subpoena may be used by Plaintiffs solely for the purpose of  
3 protecting Plaintiffs' rights under the Copyright Act.

4  
5 Dated: May 14, 2004

Matthew S. Carnik  
United States District Judge

FILED IN THE  
U.S. DISTRICT COURT  
EASTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON

MAY 10 2004

JAMES R. LARSEN, CLERK  
DEPUTY  
SPOKANE, WASHINGTON

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
EASTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON

LOUD RECORDS, LLC, a  
Delaware corporation; WARNER  
BROS. RECORDS INC., a  
Delaware corporation; ATLANTIC  
RECORDING CORPORATION, a  
Delaware corporation; VIRGIN  
RECORDS AMERICA, INC., a  
California corporation; PRIORITY  
RECORDS LLC, a California  
limited liability company;  
ELEKTRA ENTERTAINMENT  
GROUP INC., a Delaware  
corporation; BMG RECORDINGS,  
INC, a Delaware corporation;  
ARISTA RECORDS, INC., a  
Delaware corporation; BMG  
MUSIC, a New York general  
partnership; SONY MUSIC  
ENTERTAINMENT INC., a  
Delaware corporation; MAVERICK  
RECORDING COMPANY, a  
California joint venture; and  
CAPITOL RECORDS, INC., a  
Delaware corporation,

Plaintiffs,

v.

DOES 1-5,

Defendants.

NO. CV-04-0134-RHW

**ORDER GRANTING PLAINTIFFS'  
MOTION FOR LEAVE TO TAKE  
IMMEDIATE DISCOVERY**

Before the Court is Plaintiffs' Motion for Leave to Take Immediate  
Discovery (Ct. Rec. 7). The Plaintiffs, members of the Recording Industry  
Association of America, Inc. ("RIAA"), have filed a complaint alleging that DOES

**ORDER GRANTING PLAINTIFFS' MOTION FOR LEAVE TO TAKE  
IMMEDIATE DISCOVERY \* 1**

1 1-5 illegally engaged in uploading and downloading copyrighted recordings  
2 through www.KaZaA.com, a peer to peer ("P2P") internet service (Ct. Rec. 1).  
3 While Plaintiffs are unable to identify the Does, they collected records of  
4 Defendants' Internet Protocol ("IP") address, the times the downloads or uploads  
5 took place, and information regarding the specific recordings that were  
6 downloaded or uploaded. The Plaintiffs were able to ascertain from Defendants'  
7 IP addresses that they were utilizing Gonzaga University as their Internet Service  
8 Provider ("ISP"). Plaintiffs seek statutory damages under 17 U.S.C. § 504(c),  
9 attorneys fees and costs pursuant to 17 U.S.C. § 505, and injunctive relief under  
10 17 U.S.C. §§ 502 and 503.

11 In their Motion for Leave to Take Immediate Discovery, the Plaintiffs seek  
12 leave to serve Gonzaga University, the ISP for Does 1-5, with a Rule 45 Subpoena  
13 Duces Tecum, requiring Gonzaga University to reveal the Defendant's names,  
14 addresses, email addresses, telephone number, and Media Access Control  
15 ("MAC") addresses.

16 The Ninth Circuit has held that "where the identity of alleged defendants  
17 will not be known prior to the filing of a complaint . . . the plaintiff should be  
18 given an opportunity through discovery to identify the unknown defendants,  
19 unless it is clear that discovery would not uncover the identities, or that the  
20 complaint would be dismissed on other grounds." *Gillespie v. Civiletti*, 629 F.2d  
21 637, 642 (9<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1980). Presumably, the discovery device anticipated by this  
22 ruling was Rule 45, under which a party may compel a nonparty to produce  
23 documents or other materials that could reveal the identities. See *Pennwalt Corp.*  
24 *v. Durand-Wayland, Inc.*, 708 F.2d 492 (9<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1983). The Court finds that this  
25 instance presents the very situation indicated by *Gillespie*. The Plaintiffs' case  
26 relies on the disclosure of the Does' identities, and those identities are likely  
27 discoverable from a third party.

28 Under Rule 26(d), Rule 45 subpoenas should not be served prior to a Rule

1 26(f) conference unless the parties can show good cause. Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(d) ("a  
2 party may not seek discovery from any source before the parties have conferred as  
3 required by Rule 26(f) . . . . [u]nless the court upon motion . . . . orders  
4 otherwise"); see *Semitool, Inc. V. Tokyo Electron Am., Inc.*, 208 F.R.D. 273, 275-  
5 76 (N.D. Cal. 2002). The Plaintiffs have presented compelling evidence that the  
6 records kept by ISP providers of IP addresses are regularly destroyed. Thus, good  
7 cause has been shown.

8 Accordingly, **IT IS ORDERED** that:

9 1. Plaintiffs' Motion for Leave to Take Immediate Discovery (Ct. Rec.  
10 7) is **GRANTED**.

11 2. Plaintiffs are **GIVEN LEAVE** to serve immediate discovery on  
12 Gonzaga University to obtain the identity of each Doe Defendant by serving a  
13 Rule 45 subpoena duces tecum that seeks each Doe Defendants' name, address,  
14 telephone number, email address, and Media Access Control address. As agreed  
15 by Plaintiffs, this information disclosed will be used solely for the purpose of  
16 protecting their rights under the copyright laws.

17 3. Plaintiffs are **ORDERED** to review Local Rule 7.1(g)(2) regarding the  
18 citation of unpublished decisions. All unpublished decisions cited to the Court  
19 have been disregarded.

20 **IT IS SO ORDERED.** The District Court Executive is hereby directed to  
21 enter this order and to furnish copies to counsel of record.

22 **DATED** this 10 day of May, 2004.

23  
24   
25 **ROBERT H. WHALEY**  
26 United States District Judge

27 Q:\Civil\2004\Loud Records\Loud.immediatediscovery.order.wpd

28 **ORDER GRANTING PLAINTIFFS' MOTION FOR LEAVE TO TAKE  
IMMEDIATE DISCOVERY \* 3**

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002

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
 CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA  
 WESTERN DIVISION

## CIVIL MINUTES - GENERAL

Case No. CV 04-1962 ABC (AJWx)

Date: April 2, 2004

Title: LONDON-SIRE RECORDS, INC., et. al., v. DOES 1-4

=====

PRESENT:

HON. ANDREW J. WISTRICH, MAGISTRATE JUDGE

Ysela Benavides  
 Deputy Clerk

\_\_\_\_\_  
 Court Reporter

ATTORNEYS PRESENT FOR PLAINTIFFS:  
 None Present

ATTORNEYS PRESENT FOR DEFENDANTS:  
 None Present

ORDER REGARDING PLAINTIFFS' EX PARTE APPLICATION FOR LEAVE TO  
 TAKE IMMEDIATE DISCOVERY

Plaintiffs are thirteen record companies who have filed a lawsuit against four unnamed "doe" defendants for alleged copyright infringement. Plaintiffs filed a motion for leave to take immediate discovery on March 23, 2004. [Notice of Ex Parte Application for Leave to Take Immediate Discovery ("Notice") filed March 23, 2004]. Plaintiffs allege that defendants, using an online peer-to-peer ("P2P") media distribution system, made available for distribution, and in fact distributed, copyrighted songs without license or other authority to do so, thereby infringing plaintiffs' copyrights. [See Memorandum of Law in Support of Ex Parte Application For Leave to Take Immediate Discovery ("Memorandum") filed March 23, 2004, at 2]. Plaintiffs have acquired the Internet Protocol ("IP") addresses assigned to each of the four defendants on the dates and times of the infringing activity. [Memorandum 2]. Using a public database, plaintiffs determined that the subject IP addresses belong to the University of Southern California ("USC"). [Memorandum 2-3]. As an Internet Service Provider ("ISP"), USC maintains a subscriber activity log indicating which of its subscribers were assigned the IP addresses in question on the relevant dates and times. [Memorandum 3]. In plaintiffs' experience, most ISPs maintain subscriber activity logs for only a short period of time before destroying the information contained in the logs. [Memorandum 3]. From the subscriber logs, USC can use the IP addresses and temporal information provided by plaintiffs to identify the true names, street addresses, phone numbers, e-mail addresses, and Media Access Control ("MAC") addresses for each defendant. [Memorandum 3]. Plaintiffs ask this Court to allow immediate issuance of a subpoena directing USC to produce defendants' names and the other personal information described above so that plaintiffs may contact defendants in an attempt to negotiate a resolution to plaintiffs' claims, or failing that, to add defendants as named parties to this litigation.

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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

CIVIL MINUTES--GENERAL

Generally, parties must meet and confer prior to seeking expedited discovery. See Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(f). That requirement, however, may be dispensed with if good cause is shown. See Semitool, Inc. v. Tokyo Electron Am., Inc., 208 F.R.D. 273, 275-76 (N.D. Cal. 2002). Plaintiffs have shown good cause. The true identities of defendants are unknown to plaintiffs, and this litigation cannot proceed without discovery of defendants' true identities. [See Memorandum 7-9].

Subject to the following qualifications, plaintiffs' ex parte application for leave to take immediate discovery is granted.

If USC wishes to file a motion to quash the subpoena or to serve objections, it must do so before the return date of the subpoena, which shall be no less than twenty-one (21) days from the date of service of the subpoena. Among other things, USC may use this time to notify the subscribers in question.

USC shall preserve any subpoenaed information or materials pending compliance with the subpoena or resolution of any timely objection or motion to quash.

Plaintiffs must serve a copy of this order on USC when they serve the subpoena.

Any information disclosed to plaintiffs in response to the Rule 45 subpoena must be used by plaintiffs solely for the purpose of protecting plaintiffs' rights under the Copyright Act as set forth in the complaint.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

cc: Parties

MINUTES FORM 11  
CIVIL-GEN

Initials of Deputy Clerk \_\_\_\_\_

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CLERK U.S. DISTRICT COURT DISTRICT OF ARIZONA	
BY	DEPUTY

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
DISTRICT OF ARIZONA

Interscope Records, et al.,  
Plaintiffs,

v.

Docs 1 - 4,

Defendants.

No. CV-04-131 TUC - JM

ORDER

Pending before the Court is the Plaintiffs' *ex parte* Motion for Leave to Take Immediate Discovery [Docket No. 2]. Upon consideration of the Motion and the supporting Memorandum of Law, and the declaration of Jonathan Whitehead and the exhibit attached thereto, it is hereby:

ORDERED that Plaintiffs' Motion for Leave to Take Immediate Discovery [Docket No. 2] is GRANTED;

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that Plaintiffs may serve immediate discovery on the University of Arizona to obtain the identity of each Doe Defendant by serving a Rule 45 subpoena that seeks information sufficient to identify each Doe Defendant, including the name, address, telephone number, e-mail address, and Media Access Control addresses for each Defendant;

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that any information disclosed to Plaintiffs in response to the Rule 45 subpoena shall be used by Plaintiffs solely for the purpose of protecting Plaintiffs' rights under the Copyright Act as set forth in the Complaint;

JM

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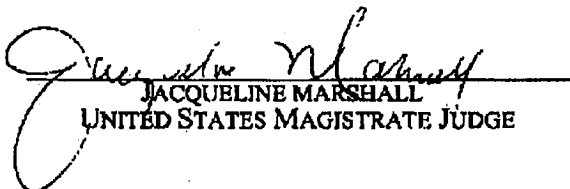
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1 IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that, if and when the University of Arizona is served  
2 with a subpoena, within five (5) business days thereof it shall give written notice, which can  
3 include use of e-mail, to the subscribers whose identities are to be disclosed in response to  
4 the subpoena. If the University of Arizona and/or any Defendant wishes to move to quash  
5 the subpoena, they shall do so before the return date of the subpoena, which shall be twenty-  
6 five (25) business days from the date of service;

7 IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that, if and when the University of Arizona is served  
8 with a subpoena, the University of Arizona shall preserve the data and information sought  
9 in the subpoena pending resolution of any timely filed motion to quash;

10 IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that counsel for Plaintiffs shall provide a copy of this  
11 Order to the University of Arizona when the subpoena is served.

12 Dated this 25<sup>th</sup> day of March, 2004.

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16 JACQUELINE MARSHALL  
17 UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE  
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